NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1868.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. GRANT-THE ALABAMA CLAIMS OFFSET-AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS-WITHDRAWAL OF THE LEGAL-TENDER NOTES-PARAGUAY -APPOINTMENTS-PERSONAL-MR. JOHNSON AT LAST TAKES A POPULAR VIEW.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1868. Gen. Grant said to-day, that he hoped to start on his trip to Massachusetts this week. Mrs. Grant will accompany him as far as Philadelphia, where she will remain until the General's return. The son will not enter Harvard until next June.

Our Government has been officially informed that Lord Stanley and Minister Johnson have settled the point that the Commission for the adjudication of the Alabama claims, etc., shall sit in Washington. The details of the negotiations are still in progress. The latest advices are that the two Governments will arrange the preliminaries for the adjustment of all matters in dispute. It is said that the British Legation has at length produced a bill against the United States Government as an offset to the Alabama el'ims, amounting to \$45,000,000, being for damages a seged to have been sustained by British subjects in

the South during the Rebellion. Col. R. B. Keeler of Gen. Roussean's staff arrived to this city last evening, with the General's report of specations in his command; also his report upon the recent disturbances in Louisiana, These he delivered to-day to Gen. Grant. The Colonel also had interviews with the President, the Secretary of War, and some of the most prominent members of Congress who have arrived here, giving details derived from personal observations in New-Orleans, all of which sould not well be included in the General's report. Cel Keeler represents that the hostility of the white of Louisiana generally to the present State ument is bitter and intense, and that with the ferce under Gen. Rousseau's command during the

ever ! troubles, it was utterly impossible to preserve .ace at all points. Every disposition of his troms was made, and every possible measure was to protect the people in their rights, without wga i to party. The Republicans did not generally e, ecause they were advised by their leaders not mpt to do so, the fear being that they could evote with safety to their persons. In this opinton Gen. Rousseau concurred; but with the means at his command, he was powerless to establish a different order of things. Gen. Rousseau was in constant consultation with Gov. Warmoth and the other

State authorities during the disturbances, and his course met their warm approval, as it does of others in New-Orleans. Col. Keeler says that up to the date of Gen. Steedman's assuming charge of the Police, that force was utterly worthless. It was composed of 343 negroes and 130 whites. No riots have occurred, and no city has been quieter than New-Orleans since that change. Gen. Rousseau courts the most searching investigation of his management of Louisiana affairs during the recent troubles. The Colonel says there is no good foundation for the reports of organizations in New-Orleans to help the Cuban insurgents.

Gen. Spinner, the United States Treasurer, has written a reply to certain strictures upon his circular of Nov. 13, relating to the withdrawal from circula tion of the convertible legal tenders. The circular, he says, was not addressed to all the National banks, but to only such of those institutions as have been designated depositaries of public monies, which were directed to select from the United States legal-tender notes which they might have on hand on the receipt of the circular, and from those they might receive. As these institutions have been constituted custodians of the public funds, and are in that capacity under the control of the department, it did not seem to him improper or unjust that they should be requested to assist the Treasury in withdrawing from circulation the notes bearing a promise whose fulfillto the positive enactment, that after a certain day the right to exchange the notes for bonds should cease and determine." It was recently determined that such of the convertible notes as should come into the custody of its depositaries should be returned to the U. S. Treasurer, and be replaced by other notes not bearing the promise of conversion. The Department did not demand the surrender of any of these notes which were in private hands, or not in the pos-

session of the Government itself. The War Department has ordered that no pergranent barracks, quarters, hospitals, storehouses, officer's stables, piers or wharves, shall be erected, but by order of the Secretary of War and according to the plan directed by him, and that no alteration shall be made in such public building without authority from the War Department. Secretary McCulloch estimates that the total revenue of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, will reach

Several unofficial letters have been received in this city relative to the Paraguayan difficulty. It has been asserted that the English and French Governments had each sent a man-of-war to Paraguay. These vessels appear to have returned, as will be seen from the following extracts of a private letter from Rear-Admiral Davis. The information received from their officers differs somewhat from previously published accounts. Rear-Admiral Davis's letter is dated Rio de Janeiro, October 26;

Rio de Janeiro, October 25:

"Rear-Admiral Fesquet, commanding the French Naval Division on this station, with whom I am on terms of intimate intercourse, came yesterday to furnish me some information recently received from the capital of the gamboat Decidie, in regard to his recent visit to Lopez. His report agrees entirely with the views expressed by Lieutenant-Commander Kirkland, in his unofficial letter, and contradicts the extravagant stories which have been busily circulated charging Lopez with various crimes exainst humanity, and particularly with the assassination of certain foreign consuls, as, for example, the French Consul, and the Portuguese Vice-Consul. The French Consul left Paraguay in the Decidie. He has been under no apprehension for his life or safety. The expression of Admiral Pesquet yesterday was: 'Il na jamais etc inquêté.' Rear-Admiral George Ramsay, commanding Her British Majesty's naval forces on this station, with whom my relations have always been very cordial, has just come on board to give me similar information from Lieutenant Rush, commanding Her British Majesty's naval forces on the station, with whom my relations have always been very cordial, has just come on board to give me similar information from Lieutenant Rush, commanding Her British Majesty's gunboat Linnet, now lying at Montevidee, but recently returned from Paraguay. His intercourse with Lopez was entirely satisfactory, in all respects. In short, in several of the most important particulars touching the character, conduct, and situation of President Lopez, the reports of a month ago, undergoing modifications from time to time, are now wholly contradicted. My conclusion is, I cannot expect to obtain perfectly reliable grounds of action until I approach more clearly to the secence of war. There has been at one time an effort made to condemn Lopez by exclamatory denunciation which is now gradually dying away."

Admiral Davis, commanding the South Atlantic

Admiral Davis, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, has not made application to the Secretary of the Navy tor an additional force, with which to go to Paraguay. He has sufficient number to answer

John Savage of New-York was appointed by President Johnson to-day Consul at Leeds, England. Peter Bailey was appointed Postmaster at Fort Wayne, Indiana. C. E. Creecy received his commis sion to-day as Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Louisiana District. Henry C. Niles succeeds Mr. Creecy at the head of the Appointment Bureau of the Treasury Department. The appointment of a Supervisor for Louisiana, which was made yesterday, leaves four nominations yet to be acted upon. These are for the districts of New-Jersey, Southern Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska. Commissioner Rollins having gone home to pass Thanksgiving Day with his family, no further appointments are to be expected this week. It is probable that the remaining appointments may be filled on his return next week. The President has appointed Coland Powell, of Tennessee, Consul at Port

Stanley, Falkland Islands, to fill a vacancy. Senators Sherman of Ohio, and Howe of Wisconain, arrived to-day. Senator Morton, who has been Indisposed a day or two past, is much better to-day. Admiral Faragut, accompanied by Secretary Welles, called on the President to-day. The Admiral also

called on Gen. Grant, and was at the Navy Depart-

The edition of 225,000 copies of the Report of the Agricultural Department for 1867 is ready for distribution by Members of Congress. The Report contains 1,200 pages and 39 illustrations. The Report for 1868 is nearly finished, and will be published with

less delay than usual. Official accounts from the Consolidated Colonies of Official accounts from the Consolidated Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouvers Island say that scarcely a vessel departs without carrying settlers and citizens, who have become impoverished after laboring in the colony a number of years, to seek nomes and business in the United States or some other part of the world. So general has this exodus been that Victoria, which had in former years its 8,000 or 10,000 inhabitants, has not more than 1,500. Throughout the colony, including Vancouvers Island and British Columbia, real estate has depreciated within the last two years more than 75 per cent, and in many instances, for the want of purchasers, at any price, farms and improvements have been abandoned. Postmaster-Gen. Randall had authorized the erection in this city, in New-York, and in Philadelphia of sample letter-boxes of a new pattern, which take in packages nine inches in length and two inches in diameter. They also have a clock dial, which the diameter. They also have a clock dial, which the letter-carriers will set at each visit to the time of

their next visit.

The Congregational Church dispute culminated in The Congregational Church dispute culminated in a personal interview between Gen. Howard and the Rev. Dr. Boynton in the street. The dialogue is reported thus: Gen. Howard—"I take this occasion to pronounce all that you have said of me an unmitigated falsehood." Dr. Boynton—"Do you mean to call me a liar?" Gen. Howard—"I mean what I say, and I prenounce your statement an unmitigated falsehood." Dr. Boynton—"Then you mean to call me a liar?" Gen. Howard—"Yes, Sir. I say that you have lied." Dr. Boynton—"If, Sir, you had two arms I should thrash you for insulting me." Gen. Howard—"Never mind my arm; try it and thrash me if you Never mind my arm; try it and thrash me if you At this point the reverend gentleman turned

way. Remark having been made upon the fact that Com Remark having been made upon the fact that Com-missioner Capron lives in the new wing of the Agri-cultural Department building, it may be well to say that, Congress not having supplied an adequate force of watchmen, it was suggested to the Commissioner that he might, with profit to both himself and the Government, take up his quarters in the building. He has done so, furnishing the apartments at his own cost, and will surrender the rooms as soon as they are needed or when Congress provides a suffi-

own cost, and will surrender the rooms as soon as they are needed, or when Congress provides a sufficient number of watchmen.

Hiram Powers, sculptor, will be here in December. A proposition is to be made to Congress to give him a commission for a great national work of art.

Superintendent Defrees disbursed for the public printing, binding and paper, during the last fiscal

printing, shading and baper, during the last listed year, \$1.272.633.

The Departments and citizens will observe Thanksgiving in New-England fashion. A trip to Mount Vernon is among the festivities of the day.

Our Consul at London, the Hon. Freeman II. Morse, formerly a Member of Congress from Maine, has sent to the State Department a paper upon the foreign maritime commerce of the United States. He dwells especially upon steam navigation, which has remained almost stationary in the United States during the past ten years, but has progressed in Great Britain and her colonies until the British flag floats over about 3,200 steamers, of about 1,400,000 tuns in all. He adds:

floats over about \$,200 steamers, of about 1,400,000 tuns in all. He adds:

"The screw propeller, which 10 years ago was said never could be made applicable, for want of sufficient speed, to mail and passenger boats, has now come to be the favorite mode of propulsion for sea-going steamers. The quickest passage yet made neross the Atlantic has been made by a screw steamer. They are at least equally safe, burn less coal, their machiney occupies less space, leaving more room for freight, and they are run with more economy than paddle-wheel steamers. All the steamers in the Inman line between Liverpool and New-York are screws, and all the new steamers put in the Cunard like since the Scotla commenced running are screw steamers. Steam navigation has already not only effected an entire change in the carrying of passengers of all chases, and is absorbing the transport of all the light and valuable goods, but has begun rather seriously to contend with sailing vessels in certain lines of trade for the carrying of raw inaterials and heavy and bulky articles of commerce. The application of steam to navigation has already mached such a footh in the outward mached such a footh in the outward to navigation has already mached such a footh in the outward such a footh in the outward mached such a footh in the outward mached such a footh in the outward such a footh in the out for the carrying of raw inaterials and heavy and bulky articles of commerce. The application of steam to navigation has already reached such a point in its outward progress that if all steamers were constructed on the best plan now known, except for long voyages, on which they cannot now be profitably used as freighters, it would not take one-fourth the tuninge of steam vessels that it now takes to do the same work with sailing vessels. Even if freight and passage were somewhat higher, they would be willingly paid to secure so much greater dispatch, safety, and lower rates of insurance. But great and actouishing as has been the advancement in the mode of applying steam as a propelling power to ment is inhibited by an act of Congress. Subsequent to the passage of the act of March 3, 1863, the holders of convertible legal-tender notes presented them to him for conversion into 5.20 bonds. His only duty him for conversion into 5.20 bonds. His only duty has been accomplised, inc demands of the call longly for greater perfection, and thousands of inventive brains on both continents are active in working out new means of gaining speed and space with less expense than by the modes now used. If the very encouraging experiments now being made under Government pense than by the modes now used. If the very encouraging experiments now being made under Government direction, both in England and America, to generate steam by means of petroleum and coal olis, prove a complete success, as we have reason to hope they may, a new and mest important era in steam mavigation will be reached. By the great saving such a success will make in the space required for coal, the ship will be enabled to carry fuel for the longest voyages, and have a large portion of her carrying space left for freight, and also be enabled to run with much less cost than with coal. But whatever may be the conclusion of the petroleum experiment now in progress, we may confidently look forward to a time when greater results than are now expected to be reached through some satisfactory means. America has justig gained a name for being among the foremost in all useful improvements and great enterprises, and it will be a check to her maritime prosperity and a stain on her commercial reputation, if she be not a more active participant in the progress which she has helped to make, and which is now going forward at such a rapid pace in occan navigation.

ocean navigation.

The Bosion Post's Washington wag gossips thus:

President Johnson has completed the rough draft of his annual Message, and he congratulates himself upon the fact that it is to be his last. He says that no man has ever surrendered official responsibility with a moiety of the pleasure with which he will vacate the Presidential chair. His message will vindicate, at much length, the past policy of his administration. Not, he says, for the purpose of convincing those to whom it is addressed, but to place on record a full vindication of his official action. The message reviews the Reconstruction acts, and compares the Reconstruction policy of Congress with the policy of his administration as viewed in the light of the Constitution as well as upon their intrinsic merits, as plans for restoring peace and prosperity to a distracted country. President Johnson is better satisfied than ever of the wisdom of the plan of restoration which he proposed, and says that time has tended to establish the fallacy of Congressional Reconstruction. Referring to the general shock which the Constitution had received at the hands of the dominant party, he cites cases of tyranny and outrage which were its necessary results. This portion of the message closes with an cloquent appeal to the American people to stand by the Union of the States, but at the same time never to forget that the Constitution is the sheet-anchor of their freedom. There is much in the message, it is said, to remind the country of Washington's farewell address.

Appointments have been made as follows:
Storekeepers—David Duncan, for the 1st District of Missouri. Gaugers—Francis B. Morse and Charles N. Haven, XXth New-York; Rufus Keeley, XXist New-York; Joei Core and Charles N. Orr, XVIIth Ohio. Assistant Assessors—E. B. Rollins, E. Dalley, Joseph W. Hays, L. Fowers, James Wells, and Henry L. Jowett, Ilid New-York. The Bosion Post's Washington was gossips thus:

ERIE WAR MOVEMENTS.

MESSRS, GOULD AND FISKE SURPRISED - THE RECEIVERS IN POSSESSION OF THE ERIE

BUILDING-ATTEMPT TO EJECT THEM. Immediately after the granting of the order by Mr. Justice Sutherland, the receiver, Henry E. Davies. went to the Erie buildings and obtained possession. It is reported that ex-Judge Davies, with his counsel Noah E. Davis, D. B. Eaton, and one or two others, went to the Erie buildings and found the great iron gate closed. The janitor having known Mr. Eaton as a counsel of the Company, and supposing all to be right, opened the door to him and the party followed and proceeded at once to the President's room. There were found not only Messrs. Fiske and Gould, but their counsel Messrs. Burrill and Porter. The intruders served the order and also served notice on several of the officers who happened to be present, of the Receiver's rights. Mr. Fiske, it is said, called up some of the employes of the Company and, with no little asperity, ordered Mr. Eaton to leave, but was in duced by the counsel present to retract his remarks. The Receivers remained in possession, but for how long can only be told from moment to moment. One injuction at least has been issued by Judge Cardozo, and possibly

THE FENIAN DISPLAY IN PHILADELPHIA

re are in preparation

The Fenian procession in Philadelphia to-day promises to be imposing. Three thousand uniformed men and about 30,000 civilians are expected to participate, under the Chief-Marshalship of John Brennan. pate, under the Chief-Marshalship of John Brennan, Gen. O'Neil's staff in the procession is to be as follows; Gen. J. Smolenske, Chief of Staff: Col. J. N. B., Adjutant-Gen.; Col. John H. Cochran, Assistant Adjutant-General; Col. I. J. Donnelly, Engineer Department; Major T. O. Leary, Ordnance Department; Major James E. Downey, Judge-Advocate; Major Henry Le Caron, Commissary Department; Dr. E. Donnelly, Surgeon; Capt. Wm. J. Hynes, Assistant Surgeon; Lieut.-Col. H. Sullivan, A. D. C.; Lieut.-Col. Atkinson, A. D. C.; Major H. M. Williams, A. D. C.; Capt. John Priscoll, A. D. C.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25,-The Fenian Congress passed resolutions to day, tendering a general and cordial invitation to all the independent firsh revolutionary brotherhood and Savage Circles of the Fenial Brotherhood to send delegates to the Convention, and inviting the National Irishmen to participate in the deliberations. THE SOUTHERN STATES.

CRIEF-JUSTICE CHASE OMITS TEST OATHS. RICHMOND, Nov. 25 .- Chief-Justice Chase, in his order to-day dispensing with the Test oath for Grand Jurors, explained that it is the additional oath prescribed by Congress which is to be taken, unless the Court in its discretion direct otherwise. He added. Scruples at taking it, expressed by some of the Grand Jurors known to be among those best qualified for the responsible duties of their position, have induced us to inquire whether the public interests now demand that the taking of it be required. We are satisfied that while the matters affirmed in it are proper cause of challenge in particular cases, the ends of justice will be hindered and defeated, rather than promoted. It is not required to be administered unless some special occasion shall demand it. No such special occasion now exists, and inasmuch as the required number of Grand Jurors have not yet been sworn, we will order that those who have been sworn be discharged, and the Marshal will summon another Grand Jury in the

In his charge to the Grand Jury, he spoke as follows of revenue frauds: "We admonish you, Gentlemen, to exercise your utmost vigilance on the subject. Frauds on the revenue are an evil which the land cries out upon, and frauds upon the revenue are frauds upon the whole body of taxpayers, and no one who eats, drinks, wears, or is sheltered under any roof, however humble, now escapes taxation Whatever the dishonest avoid paying, their worthier fellow-citizens must make up. Investigate thoroughly therefore, and spare nobody, least of all those in the highest and most responsible positions. Those who are worthy will welcome inquiry, which must turn

PROBABLE FAILURE OF THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 25 .- In the Supreme Court this morning, Lieut.-Gov. Gleason was granted further time, until & p. m., to show cause why a writ should not be issued, immediately after which the Court adjourned till 10 a. m. to-morrow, out offrespect to Gen. Waddy Thompson, and to allow the members of the bench and bar to attend his funeral. Advisory opinions were delivered this morning on the questions submitted by Gov. Reed some days ago. The opinions are unant mons, voluminous, and well fortified by precedents and authorities, and sustain Gov. Reed's position. They decide that no Legislature assembled under Gov. Reed's proclamation for a special session, and that if there had been a legal assembly the form of impeachment was irregular and not in accordance with law or precedent. They furthermore declare that the more passage of resoutions of impeachment does not impeach. A colored Senator says that when the articles of impeachment were presented to the Senate not a quorum of the members in attendance at the session was in the Senate Chamber. Little doubts exists that the Governor will get a writ of quo warranto; but arguments for and against, under the rule nisi, are to be begun to-morrow, and may be contin ued several days.

MARTIAL LAW IN ARKANSAS APPROVED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 25 .- The Legislature has at last a quorum, and the Governor's message has been read. It gives an account of the Ku-Klux assassinations, murders, and other outrages during the last three months. Martial law has been proclaimed in several counties of the State, and troops have been sent there to protect the loyal men, and punish the Ku-Klux. The Governor intends to use the military until peace, security, and obedience to the laws preval throughout the State. He recommends a funding of the State debt. The Legislature has passed a law approving the Governor's declaration of martial law in the eleven counties alluded to in his message.

REMARKABLE LEGISLATION IN TENNESSEE. NASHVILLE, Nov. 25 .- A bill was introduced in good faith yesterday, for the benefit of Mrs. Granville Lindslay and others, supulating, first, that said Mrs. Lindslay shall receive \$75 annually, in consideration of recently giving birth to time; and, secondly, providing for a like annuity to all other Tennessee women who shall in future be equally prolific. A bili was passed, providing that no lawyers, except those who gain the cases they may be engaged in. shall be entitled to receive any fees whatever. This is on its third reading in the House.

MARRIAGE OF DEAF MUTES IN MEMPILIS. The Memphis Avalanche of Thursday says: Yesterday witnessed, at the Second Presbyterian Church, the marriage of Mr. Henry J. Haight of New-York City to Miss Mollie L. Church, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. C. to Miss Mollie L. Church, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Church of this city, the groom and the bride both being mutes. The ceremony was performed in the sign language by the Kev. Dr. Gallaudet, Rector of St. Ann's Church in New-York, who came South for the purpose. The bride rested on the arm of her father, and Mrs. Church on the arm of the bridegroom. The head of the aisle was spanned by a beautiful archway of flowers, and the sacred desk and candelabra on either side were tastefully dressed in wreaths of evergreen and rare flowers. When all were in their places, the Kev. Dr. Gallaudet began to read the marriage service. At the conclusion of each section, he repeated the same in the sign language of the mutes, and the responses were made in like manner. The ceremony was little longer than usual. The groom and bride departed for a bridal tour to New-Orleans. Thence they go to New-York, to live permanently.

THE U. S. COURT IN ALABAMA AWAITING JUDGE MONTGOMERY, Nov. 25.—The United States
Montgomery, Nov. 25.—The United States
Court was to convene here last Monday, but Judge Busteed has not arrived from New-York. A large number of lawyers and other persons interested in the Court from different parts of the State, have been here since Monday awaiting his arrival. It is now thought that he will not hold this term of Court, has the charges against him may require his presence in Washington during the session of Congress.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 25.—The Legislature is discussing a bill to stay the collection of debts. Two judges have already decided the stay law now in force to be unconditional. A bill fixing the time of the election for Members of the XList Congress is under consideration. Some favor the election in February, and others not until next September. The bill for suppressing the alleged Ku-Kinx disorders is made the special order for Saturday. Both houses have adjourned over until Friday to observe to-morrow as a day of thanksgiving. THE STAY LAW.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RACES. NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—All the horses for the State post stake of Saturday have broken down. Pat Maloy broke down yesterday, and Sundown is to be substituted to represent Missouri. Fannic Cheatham will represent Alabama. A substitute for Woodford for Louisiana has not been named.

GEORGIA.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS-STARTLING FIGURES. The Atlanta New Era publishes a letter to Senator Chandler from the Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Georgia, in which the vote of the State in the November election is analyzed. We make

some extracts, which show a curious state of affairs.

one explain these figures so as to show that colored men were allowed freely to exercise their right to vote 1
4. The fourth section has altotal registration of 11,343, and a colored majority of 863. They polled 8,824 in April, and only 7,171 in November. Bullock's majority was 1,743 and Seymour's 5,622. Grant got 1,694. These four tables make up the first group of 44 counties. Let us scan their aggregates. The whole registration is 43,105, the colored majority 1,615. They polled in April 30,750, and in November only 23,506. Gordon's majority was only 2,126, while Seymour's, with 7,244 less polled than in April, has a majority of 20,188. Grant get only 1,629 in the whole group of 44 counties! These facts plainly show where the terrorism prevailed to the greatest extent. The group embrances Columbia, where with 1,844 colored exters, tipant got only one vote; it includes Mitchell, where the Camilla riot occurred, and Stewart, where Dr. Blount a stanch Republican, was driven from his home. These figures teach that few colored men throughout this group of counties were allowed to vote.

5. The fifth section embraces 14,344 registered voters, with a white majority of 1,925. They polled in April 11.590, and in November 9,635. Bullock's majority was 194.

that few colored men throughout this group of counties were allowed to vote.

5. The fifth section embraces 14,344 registered voters, with a white majority of 1,326. They polied in April 11, 590, and in November 9,635. Builock's majority was 194, and Seymour's 5,533. Nothwithstanding the poll was less by 1,635 than it was in April, there was a Democratic gain of 5,699. Still these it counties did more for Grant than all the 44 preceding—they gave him 1,871 votes. The large white majority in this section accounts for it. There were more white Republicans in these counties, and they not only voted themselves, but they gave moral support to the blacks in their attempt to vote.

6. The sixth table contains 16,070 registered voters, with a white majority of 1,750. They polled in April 12,517, and in November 16,735. Gordon's majority was only 275, while Seymour's amounted to 5,267, with a smaller poll by 1,752 than in April. But these counties added nearly 50 per cent to Grant's vote over the preceding section. This shows that the causes which began to operate in the preceding section became more successful in thits. Grant got 2,734."

The writer concludes:

There are 162,411 white and 28,567 colored registered voters in Georgia—200,518. There were polled at the April election 159,853, and in November (not counting Towns county) 159,414. This is less, by 469, than were polled in April. A material element in this result cannot be definitely ascertained. I allude to the whites who were distranchised at the election in April, and who were entitled to vote in November. The number is variously estimated at from 8,000 to 20,000, and they increase the white vote by so much. Bullock's majority over Gordon was 7,171, and Seymour's over Grant, 46,242. The great bulk of the vote for Grant was in the cities and towns where there was military protection, and in the counties where there were leading and hard-working white Republicans. Seymour's entire vote is nearly equal to the winte registered vote of the State. The Democrats w

POLITICAL.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CHARTER ELECTION IN DOVER. DOVER, Nov. 25 .- Mr. Brewster, Republican, vas reclected Mayor of this city, yesterday, by 118 majority. The City Council is unanimously Republican.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., CITY ELECTION. A special dispatch to The Boston Journal,

dated Nov. 24, says: 278 The Hon. Frank Jones, "Democrat and Citizens' ticket," has been elected Mayor. The Republicans have elected six Aldermen out of eight, and seven Councilmen out of eleven, and hence have control of the city affairs. Mr. Jones's personal popularity and the split tickets in the Republican party have given him 71 majority.

In the official vote of Ohio as printed on Monday there was an error of 100 in favor of Seymour This increases Grant's official majority, which is 41,290 in nstead of 41,190.

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MISSISSIPPI.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 25.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day. J. L. Morphes was elected permanent President. A Committee was ap-pointed to prepare an address for a Convention to Con-gress. A resolution was adopted requesting Congress to secure the right of suffrage to every joyal citizen of every State in the Union, not disfranchised for crime.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

REPUBLICAN ASSISTANT ALDERMANIC CONVEN-Tions.

The following gentlemen were last evening communitied for Assistant Aldermen by the Republican Conventions of the districts manuel:

III. Joseph D. Costa.

1. Benjamin Emerson.

XI. Charles C. Pluckney. 1X .. James E. McVeany TAMMANY ASSISTANT-ALDERMANIC CONVEN-

TIONS. The Tammany Democracy held their Con-rentions to select candidates for Assistant-Aldermen, ast evening, throughout the city, with the following re-

Dist. I. James Haley. Dist. XI., Ber'd K. Murphy James Haley.
Patrick Lysaght.
Jas. A. Monaghau.
Bryan Reilly.
Isaac Robinson.
Lawrence E. Hill.
John Hampson.
Edward Welcu.
Peter Calkin.
Joseph Hoffman, jr. Dist. XI., Ber'd K. Murphy,
XII. Thomas F. Daly,
XIII., Patrick Gibney,
XIV., John Riley,
XV. Austin V. Pettit,
XVI. William McGrath,
XVII., Thomas Higgins,
XVIII., Bernard O'Neill,
XIX., David S. Jackson,
XX., Jas. Cunningham.

MOZART ASSISTANT ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS. The following are the Mozart nominations or Assistant Aldermen made last evening in a portion of ne Districts:

District. VI. Patrick O'Connor. XVI. Nicholas Haughton. VII. James L. Babbit. XIV. Maurice Shannon. X. Joseph Hoffman, jr. REPUBLICAN JUDICIARY CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention to nominate a Police Justice in the stead of Michael Connolly (Register elect), met at the Wigwamiin Forty-sixth-st. last night. Simon P. Noyes occupied the chair and Franklin Casmire was appointed Secretary. James R. Welch received the unanimous nomination.

BOYS IN BLUE, SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

BOYS IN BLUE, SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A large meeting of the Boys in Blue of the Seventh Assembly District was held last evening at No. 30 Fourth-ave, Capt. D. J. Hogan, the President, in the chair, and Wm. Tobin, Secretary. After the transaction of routine business a resolution was adopted that the Boys in Blue of the District heartily indorse the nomination of Col. Fred. A. Conking for Mayor, knowing him to be a steady friend of the soldier and one whose election would insure a wise, pure and economical administration of the city government. Addresses were made by Capts. David Lynch, John Nugent and Robert Laffan, and Sergt. C. F. Spaulding.

FIRST DISTRICT COMMISSIONER. George Terwilliger was nominated for School Commissioner by the Republican Convention for the First School District, and not for Trustee, as was erroneously reported. Mr. Fischer, the nominee of Monday evening, declined on account of business arrangements, and Mr. Terwilliger was unanimously nominated on Tuesday evening, at the adjourned meeting of the Convention.

SCHOOL CONVENTIONS. Conventions to nominate candidates for school Conventions to nominate candidates for school officers were held last night by various organizations with the following results: School Commissioners-First District, Mozart, Timothy Brennan; Second District, Mozart, Wilson Small; Fitth Mard, Cann; Seventeenth Ward, Tammany, John R. Hennessey; Second Ward, Dem. Union, John Robinson; Fifteenth Ward, Dem. Union, Walter Fowler; Tenth Ward, Rad. Rep., Alonzo Truesdale (long term), Benjamin H. Shaffer (vacancy); Ninth Ward, Cons. Rep., a conference committee was appointed; Nineteenth Ward, Cons. Union, James Cumingham; Fourth Ward, Mozart, Thomas White; Seventh Ward, Mozart, Dennis J. Twigg; Eighth Ward, Mozart, David Page (long term), Geo. W. Van Voorst (to fill vacancy); Ninth Ward, Mozart, no convention found at place advertised; Fourteenth Ward, Mozart, Patrick Collins; Twenty-first Ward, Mozart, Frank G. Cairns.

Executive Committee of Georgia, in which the Cover State in the November election is annylzed. We make some extracts, which show a curious state of affairs.

These figures have been questioned very closely in every point of view, and their uniform testimony is the every point of view, and their uniform testimony is the same. Figures do not ile when properly interrogated; and these tell their cut tale of the fraud, violence, and atterrorism by which corptal, with a clear majority of a dieast wenty the same of the same

Twenty-fifth-st. Mr. Theis presided, and Mr. Bley acted as Secretary. Brief addresses were made by Mr. Lamb, the Democratic nominee for Assistant Alderman, after which the meeting adjourned with cheers for Hall, O'Gorman, and Lamb.

A meeting was held at No. 206 Eighth-ave. A meeting was held at No. 205 Eighth-Ave. I have hight, to ratify the Tammany nominations. The Hon. David V. Freeman occupied the chair, and Messrs. David Henriques and Noah Tugwell, acted as Secretaries. Speeches were made by Messrs. A. Oakey Hall, Richard O'Gorman, A. J. Rogers, Christopher Fine, J. Bucklin, Capt. John Thompson, and others.

THE POLLARD ASSASSINATION.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY-LETTER FROM EDWARD A. POLLARD.

RICHMOND, Nov. 25 .- The jury of the inquest on the death of H. Rives Pollard rendered their verdict this morning, that he "came to his death at the hands of some person unknown." Grant is in custody, and to be examined on Friday. Previous to the retiring of the Jury, the following letter was read :

"Mr. Sutherland: Please let Mr. Baker have a pistoi for a few days, and I will pay for; its use and be responsible for its return. Very truly, yours,
"H. Rives Pollard."
"This was received Nov. 23, 1868. SUTHERLAND."
The Richmond papers contain nothing further than

was told in the exclusive telegram to THE TRIBUNE of

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: As to the brutal telegrams announcing "joy" in Richmond at the death of my brother by one of the most cowardly assassinations ever known in the darkest land on earth, the editors, I think, might have perceived that they came from enemies of my brother, and they might have foreborne a display evidently gotten up in the hideous interest of the assassin. The telegraph was evidently working in the interest of the son of a rich man in Richmond, and at the hands of an enemy of my brother. As to the brutal crowds who are said to have stood in the street and "cheered" (!!) a murderer who had shot his victim with buck-shot from a second-story window, and from a room in which he had locked himself, if these men were not, as may be reasonably imagined, partners in the inferinal deed of cowardice, watching for its consummation, for the sake of all the chivalry, courage, and humanity claimed by Southern people, surely such a demonstration might have been unnoticed. As to the assassin being unconfined, "unconcerned," allowed to remain in the open office of the Police Chief, "receiving the congratulations of his friends" (b), this display was only wanting to crown a deed that has not its match in infamy, in cowardice, in insult of justice, in fiendish tone, and accessory in all the black annals of assassination. My brother had many enemies. His paper sometimes fell into a style of personallities that I greatly deprecated. But it is due to his memory, due to the claims of justice, to state that these articles were scarcely ever written by him, and in many cases, as I know, were interpolated without his knowledge, surreptitiously introduced by a disreputable reporter, whose record is well known. My brother took compassion on this man when he was in the most extreme and dilapidated condition; he (the reporter) had been the reporter of the old Richmond Examiner, and repeatedly had involved Mr. Daniel and this writer in painful personal quarrels through disreputable articles he was in the habit of smuggling into the paper, through a morbid appetite on hinting disreputable gossip, a depraved ambition in gathering nows of this sort—such as is often seen in a low class of newspaper reporters. The assassin knew that the article referred to was not by my brother's. But it appears (as far as known) that he never asked for explanation; that he never sought the real author, that he secreted himself—as the vilest assassin never before took precautions for his miserable safety—and murdered, in the broad day-light, an unsuspecting and perhaps wholly innocent person, on the cold-blooded calculation that he might adorn him shot his victim with buck-shot from a second-story win dow, and from a room in which he had locked himself, if

OBITUARY.

New-York, Nov. 25, 1868.

The Rev. Dr. Hiram Mattison, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his restdence in Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon in the 54th year of his age. Dr. Mattison has been promi nent in the church for a period of nearly twenty years past, and has been universally respected for his abilities as a preacher and as a controversial writer, as well as for his great energy. He was born in the year 1814, in Oswego, N.Y., and was for many years a member of the Black River Conference of the M. E. Church and a professor in the Conference of the M. E. Chiffen and a professor in the Black River Institute. While here he published a textbook on asfroncing for use in schools, which has since been largely used in the education of youth. Removing to New-York some time in 1850, he became soon after a leading contributor to The National Magazine, a periodical published under the auspices of the Methodist Book Concern. Some difference of opinion having arisen between himself and his brethren of the church, he withdrew from his connection with the Conference as an concern. Some difference of opinion having a rices between himself and his breturen of the church, he withdrew from his connection with the Conference as an itinerant and founded the Trinity M. E. Church in Sixthave. N. Y., ever which he presided for a number of years, until flually he renewed his connection with the Conference. Upon the establishment of The Northern Independent, a vigiorous anti-Slavery journal, at Auburn, N. Y., in 1856, Dr. Mattison became a corresponding editor and contributed a number of strong articles upon the Slavery question and subjects of church polity. He united with the Newark Conference in 1865, and was sent as pastor to the Trinity M. E. Church in Jersey City in the Summer of 1863. He gave up his charge last year for the purpose of accepting the position of Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union. Dr. Mattison had attracted considerable attention for several months previous to he death by the stand taken by him in opposition to leading men of the Roman Catholic Church, and also by his vigorous prosecution of the "Mary Ann Smith Controversy." He was at the time of his death engaged upon a new work, which it was his design soon to publish. His family consisted of a wife and four young children, who reside in Jersey City. His funeral will be held to-day in Trinity M. E. Church in York-st., Jersey City, after which his remains will be conveyed to Oswego, N. Y.

Mr. Mayer Arnold, at one time one of the

Mr. Mayer Arnold, at one time one of the most influential merchants of Philadelphia, died in that ity last evening, aged 83 years. Mr. Arnold emigrated to this country in 1805 from Wirtemburg, and at once ento this country in 1805 from Wirtemburg, and at once engaged in the wholesale dry goods trade in Philadelphia, retiring from active business in 1845. After that time he confined his attentions to charitable objects, and was president or treasurer for a number of societies having for their object the amelioration of the condition of the poor. He was one of the founders of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, and held a high position in the Masonic fraternity, having become a Master in that order in 1812. He died surrounded by his children, 13 in number. The seven sons are among the most prominent of American merchants. Messrs. Edwin W., and Eli W. Arnoid are of the firm of Leon, Arnoid & Co. of New-York, and Mr. Simon W. Arnold is senior partner of the firm of Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger of Philadelphia.

P. Bauduy Garesche of St. Louis, Superintendent of the Confederate works for the manufacture of gunpowder, died in St. Louis last week. He was born in gunpowder, died in St. Louis last week. He was born in Delaware, and became a member of the Delaware bar in 1847, and became Public Administrator in 1855. In the earliest stage of the Rebellion he moved to the South. After the close of the war he moved to New-York City, and embarked in mercantile pursuits; but these not being satisfactory, he went to St. Louis and resumed the practice of law. Mrs. Garesche is a daughter of Louis McLane, Secretary of State under Gen. Jackson, and sister of Mrs. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

Dr. Fraderick Wolf, late Surgeon in the

Dr. Frederick Wolf, late Surgeon in the United States army, and Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, died at St. Louis on the 11th inst. Dr. Wolf began his career in Radetzky's campaigns on the battle-fields of Italy, and was connected for eight years with the Austrian service. There he earned by his skill, and the discretionary use of his scalpel, the reputation of a humane physician. Being an excellent linguist, he entered, after the battle of Bull Run, the Garibaidi Legion, served throughout the war, was once paroled, and became twice an inmate of Libby.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS-BY TELEGRAPH.The Cole-Hiscock murder trial was con-inued in Albany yesterday.

....Thomas A. Ramsay, Probate Judge of St. Clair County, Ala., is dead. The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Observer is to be revived on the 1st of January.

.... Charles Bliss's pottery, in Springfield,In the nine months ending on the 1st inst. Richmond paid \$2,500,000 tax on tobacco manufactured and shipped.

....A woman on board the steamer Sarah, e for New-Orleans, was robbed of \$9,000 on Tuesday night.

Tuesday night.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Weeks of Rockland, Me., has arrested Ezra Turner of Isle au Haut on the charge of snuggling.

A large party of Maryland and Pennsylvania land-buyers arrived in Lynchburg, Va., yesterday. They will go to Atlanta, Ga., to-day.

... The proposition to lend the Air Line Rail-road \$1,000,000 in bonds of the town of New-Haven, Conn., was defeated yesterday by a large majority.

....The Atlantic Garden, Philadelphia, was burned last evening. The audience escaped unburt. The surrounding buildings were damaged by fire and water.

David Smith of Concord, N. H., a brake-man on the Northern Railroad freight train, was killed by contact with a bridge, near Cauaan, yestorday.

A boy named Caapley, aged 12 years, employed in a drug store in Philadelphia, committed suicide on Tuesday night by swallowing a drug supposed to be strychnine.Three tenement houses on Bridge-st, and

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE COMPOSITION OF MR. GLADSTONE'S CABI-

LONDON, Nov. 25 .- Speculation is rife in regard to the composition of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet. It is considered as very nearly certain that the Earl of Kimberley will be the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The propriety of having the Alabama Commission hold sessions successively in London and Washington is now under consideration.

THE LIBERAL MAJORITY. The Times, in its editorial to-day on the subject of the elections, says that the Liberal majority in the new House of Commons will be 117. The defeat of Mr. Gladstoneffor South-west Lancashire is mainly due to the local dislike of the Irish people in that district.

THE CHINESE MISSION. Paris, Nov. 25 .- Mr. Burlingame and the other members of the Chinese Embassy are expected here in the latter part of December.

HUNGARY.

THE CROATIAN DEPUTIES. PESTH, Nov. 25 .- The Croatian Deputies were admitted to seats in the Hungarian Diet yesterday.

PARAGUAY.

THE FEELING AGAINST MR. WASHBURN-REAC-TION-ADMIRAL DAVIS. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 25 .- Before this reaches you I suppose you will have received full accounts of the extraordinary circumstances connected with the departure of Minister Washburn from Paraguay, and the arrest of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman as they were leaving the country in the Minister's company. The excitement over the affair is so intense at this place, especially among the American and English residents, and the newspaper comments reflect so angry a state of public feeling, that I fear you may not make all the allowances for Mr. Washburn's position which justice requires, and may summarily sentence him to perpetual obloquy for what I must confess looks at first blush like a deser-

what I must confess looks at first blush like a desertion of those whom he was bound to protect. Mr. Bliss and Mr. Masterman were regular attaches of the American legation, and their arrest was a gross outrage which everybody feels that the United States will and ought to resent with all haste. When the news first reached here the inquiry was general, "Why has Mr. Washburn come away without them it Was it not his duty to peril his own life to rescue them from this bloodthirsty savage Lopez!" The English papers at Buenos Ayres were savage in their attacks at first, and Americans at Rio hung their heads for shame. A reaction, however, has already set in. We are reminded that Mr. Washburn has been for many long months the generous and courageous protector of the foreigners at Asuncion who fied to his hospitable roof for protection against the cruelty of Lopez. His own life at times seems to have hung by a thread; and there are many who believe that if the Wasp had been a few days later in arriving he would not have been alive to tell of the atrocities which he has witnessed. The Buenos Ayres papers have opened their columns liberally to his defense; and we are beginning to ask ourselves: "Could he have done any more than he did?"

Of course, with the little Wasp mounting only threagus, it was hardly fair to expect Mr. Washburn to

did f"
Of course, with the little Wasp mounting only three
guns, it was hardly fair to expect Mr. Washburn to
steam boldly up to the Paraguayan capital; the forts
would not have crumbled into dust at the unfurling
of the American flag, nor the tried soldiers of Lopea
have run away at the first flash of American powder,
but there was a squadron at Rio, under command of have run away at the first flash of American powder, But there was a squadron at Rio, under command of Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis, and it seemed to be supposed that Mr. Washburn would lose no time in calling it to his aid. The fact begins to leak out, however, that Mr. Washburn did what he could to get that fleet under weigh, and it is rumored that somebody beside the Minister has failed in his duty. The naval and diplomatic authorities are at variance somewhere, and where the fault lies will no doubt appear in due season. The report goes that Admiral Davis is loth to act without specific instructions from Washington, and is by no means satisfied that he has force enough to reach Asuncion, or to do any good if he should get there. The flag-ship Guerriere is a frigate of 21 guns, and of too great draft to be available in the shallow waters of the Paraguay River. The rest of the squadron consists of the corvette Pawnee, 11 guns, and the gunboats of the corvette Pawnee the corvette Pawnee the corvette Pawnee the corvette Pawnee the cor 21 guns, and of too great draft to be available in the shallow waters of the Paraguay River. The rest of the squadron consist of the corvette Pawnee, 11 guns, and the gunboate Kansas and Quinnebaug, of 8 and 6 guns respectively, the remaining vessel of the fleet, the Shamokin, having gone home. It is a source of intense mortification to American residents that these smaller vessels at any rate have not sailed for the River Plate days since, especially as the English gunboats Beacon and Linnet and the French man-of-war Decidée lost no time in proceeding to the Paraguay to be prepared for any emergency. "When will the American squadron sail?" is the question that has been on every lip since we got the first news of the outrage. Meanwhile Admiral Davis shows no haste, and American naval officers are complimenting the savage who has outraged their flag and their countrymen for the courtesies he showed them in the Paraguayan waters, and smacking their lips over the good things Lopez used to send them for dinner. At last we are assured that the fleet will weigh anchor in a couple of days, and take with it the new American Minister, Gen. McMalon, who arrived by the mail steamship Mississippi on the 20th. But from the fact that Gen. McMalon is to be accompanied by his three sisters, the inference is not unnatural that Admiral Davis does not anticipate very lively proceedings for the present.

I have said nothing of the preposterous charge of

Admiral Davis does not anticipate very lively proceedings for the present.

I have said nothing of the preposterous charge of Lopez that Washburn, Bliss, and Masterman were implicated in a conspiracy against hum, for nobody here puts the slightest faith in it, and I am sure that nobody in the United States will either. The clumsy story and the still more clumsy forgeries by which Lopez has attempted to support it carry their own refutation. Mr. Washburn may not have been very circumspect in the expression of his opinion about Lopez and the war; but beyond this I for one am satisfied he has pursued an upright course during his mission, and I dare say the closing scenes will prove, when all the facts become known, more creditable to him than we at first supposed.

R. T.

CUBA.

REPULSE OF THE REBELS-THE ACCOUNTS FA-VORABLE TO THE SPANIARDS.

HAVANA, Nov. 25 .- Count Valmaseda recently made a visit to Manzanillo. On his departure the insurrectionists attacked that town, but were repulsed with heavy loss by the troops, assisted by the guns of the manof-war lying in the harbor. Several prominent insurrectionists have presented themselves to Capt.-Gen. Lersundl and obtained pardon. All the accounts received from the insurrectionary district continue favorable to the Government. The crews of several menof-war, making a total of 160 men, have been united with the troops. This combined force left the town of Santa Cruz and surprised a party of 400 of the revolutionists, who fired several rounds upon the troops and fied precipitately. The sailors then surrounded the buildings which had been occupied by the insurrectionists, and captured so horses, a quantity of ammunition, and correspondence of a public and private character, including some taken from Government messengers several weeks ago. The steamer Infanta Isabel arrived here last Sunday. heavy loss by the troops, assisted by the guns of the man-

GEN. BUTLER'S HEALTH. LOWELL, Nov. 25 .- Gen. Butler has been confined to his house by a severe cold, but is better.

MAINE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Augusta, Me., Nov. 25 .- The Maine State Education Association, which has been in session in the State-House since Monday, finished its labors this forenoon, and adjourned without day. The Convention has been largely attended by men of influence in the cause of education. The discussions and the action taken clearly show the defective condition of our common-school system, and call for an improvement that will secure a higher and better standard. Several interesting and instructive essays upon various educational topics were read, and resolutions were adopted calling upon the incoming Legislature to take such action as shall secure the following results: An abolition of the present school district system, the revival of teachers' institutes, improved and extended, the establishment of county Supervisors, State uniformity of text-books, and, finally, a compulsory law for the attendance of children between eight and is years of age, inclusive, at least three months in the year, either in private or in public schools. noon, and adjourned without day. The Convention has

A JAPANESE CONSUL IN CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The Japanese Consul to the Hawaiian Government has arrived here by the steamer China, to look after the interests of the subjects of Japan, residing on the Sandwich Islands. He is be-lieved to be the first native sent to a foreign country by Japan to assume consular functions.

....Two persons were killed, and nine more injured, by the caving in of the Breadway sewer, in Cleveland, on Tuesday. a bowling alley and building on Hanoverst., Portsmouth, N. H., were burned yesterday. Several families were rendered homeless. Loss. \$7,000.